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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:56:16 ON 20 AUG 2002 COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

=> twik

L1 147 TWIK

=> potassium channel

L2 57435 POTASSIUM CHANNEL

=> inward? rectif?

L3 11769 INWARD? RECTIF?

=> 12 and 13

L4 6355 L2 AND L3

=> 14 and pore

L5 710 L4 AND PORE

=> 11 and 15

L6 20 L1 AND L5

=> 15 and (isolat? or purif?)

L7 79 L5 AND (ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

=> 11 and (isolat? or purif?)

L8 31 L1 AND (ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

=> 16 and (isolat? or purif?)

L9 4 L6 AND (ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

=> 17 and 1970-1996/py

L10 12 L7 AND 1970-1996/PY

=> dup rem 110 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10 6 DUP REM L10 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED) => 18 and 1970-1996/py L12 3 L8 AND 1970-1996/PY => dup rem 112 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12 1 DUP REM L12 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED) L13 => 19 and 1970-1996/pyL14 3 L9 AND 1970-1996/PY => dup rem 114 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14 L15 1 DUP REM L14 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED) => 111 or 113 or 115 L16 6 L11 OR L13 OR L15 => dup rem 116 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16 L17 6 DUP REM L16 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED) => d ti abs so 117 1-6 L17ANSWER 1 OF 6 MEDLINE TWIK-1, a ubiquitous human weakly inward rectifying K+ channel with a novel structure. AB A new human weakly inward rectifying K+ channel, TWIK-1, has been isolated. This channel is 336 amino acids long and has four transmembrane domains. Unlike other mammalian K+ channels, it contains two pore-forming regions called P domains. Genes encoding structural homologues are present in the genome of Caenorhabditis elegans. TWIK-1 currents expressed in Xenopus oocytes are time-independent and present a nearly linear I-V relationship that saturated for depolarizations positive to 0 mV in the presence of internal Mg2+. This inward rectification is abolished in the absence of internal Mg2+. TWIK-1 has a unitary conductance of 34 pS and a kinetic behaviour that is dependent on the membrane potential. In the presence of internal Mg2+, the mean open times are 0.3 and 1.9 ms at -80 and +80 mV, respectively. The channel activity is up-regulated by activation of protein kinase C and down-regulated by internal acidification. Both types of regulation are indirect. TWIK-1 channel activity is blocked by Ba2+(IC50=100 microM), quinine (IC50=50 micro $\overline{\text{M}}$) and quinidine (IC50=95 micro $\overline{\text{M}}$). This channel is of particular interest because its mRNA is widely distributed in human tissues, and is particularly abundant in brain and heart. TWIK-1

channels are probably involved in the control of background K+ membrane

conductances.

- SO EMBO JOURNAL, (1996 Mar 1) 15 (5) 1004-11. Journal code: 8208664. ISSN: 0261-4189.
- L17 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE
- TI The human homologue of the weaver mouse gene in familial and sporadic Parkinson's disease.
- AB The pathological hallmark of Parkinson's disease is cell death of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra, resulting in striatal dopaminergic deficit and a clinical syndrome dominated by disorders of movement. The cause for this cell loss is unknown, but the possibility of a contributing genetic factor is increasingly recognized. Homozygous weaver mice, a mutant mouse strain, display progressive postnatal depletion of dopaminergic cells in the mesencephalon and have thus been proposed as an animal model for Parkinson's disease. Recently, mGIRK2, a putative G-protein inward rectifier K+ channel, has

been identified as the causative gene in the weaver mouse and a homozygous

mutation has been described in the H5 **pore** region of this channel. The human homologue of mGIRK2, KCNJ7 or hiGIRK2, has previously been **isolated** on chromosome 21q22.1. A possible involvement of this gene in the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease has been discussed. To evaluate the possibility of a shared genetic defect in weaver mouse

and

Parkinson's disease, we analysed the H5 **pore** region of hiGIRK2 in familial and sporadic cases of Parkinson's disease. The sequence was normal in all cases examined, suggesting a differing aetiology of nigral cell loss in Parkinson's disease and weaver mice.

SO NEUROSCIENCE, (1996 Jun) 72 (4) 877-9. Journal code: 7605074. ISSN: 0306-4522.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE

TI Block of large conductance Ca(2+)-activated K+ channels in rabbit vascular

myocytes by internal Mg2+ and Na+.

AB 1. We studied the biophysical properties of single large conductance (> 200 pS in symmetrical K+ pipette and bath solutions) Ca(2+)-activated K+ (BKca) channels of rabbit portal vein and coronary arterial smooth muscle cells using the cell-attached and inside-out variants of the patch-clamp technique (at 22 degrees C). 2. The unitary conductance of BKca channels recorded in cell-attached patches with K+ concentrations in the range 5.4-140 mM was significantly lower than that predicted on the basis of the

conductance measured in inside-out patches with symmetrical K+ pipette and

bath solutions (140 mM) and the constant field equation. In cell-attached patches from cells bathed in depolarizing medium (140 mM) with 5.4 mM K+ in the pipette solution, BKca channels were difficult to detect on the physiological range of membrane potentials (approximately -50 mV). Unitary

currents were smaller at all voltages in the range -50 to 0 mV and the $\ensuremath{\text{i-V}}$

relationship exhibited strong inward rectification at potentials > 0 mV. These channels were unequivocally identified as BKca channels due to their sensitivity to caffeine (10 mM) and iberiotoxin (20 nM), and their non-stationary kinetic properties. 3. Exposure of the cytoplasmic side of excised patches to [Mg2+] in the range 0-15 mM produced two effects on BKca channel activity: the slope conductance and open probability were reduced and enhanced, respectively, in a concentration-dependent manner by this cation. The Mg(2+)-induced reduction in conductance exhibited weak voltage dependence. 4. Application

of 20 mM Na+ to the internal face of BKca channels recorded in the inside-out configuration produced a flickery block at potentials > or = +20 mV resulting in reduced unitary current amplitudes and strong inward rectification of the i-V relationship. Exposure of inside-out patches to a combination of 20 mM Na+ and 2 mM Mg2+ further reduced unitary current amplitude to a level similar to the algebraic sum of the effect of each cation in isolation. 5. We conclude that Ca(2+)-dependent K+ channels of vascular smooth muscle cells display a lower unitary conductance when recorded under physiological conditions than that previously estimated on the basis of their behaviour in excised membrane patches. Our data indicate that the decreased permeation through BKca channels may be partly attributed to block by intracellular Mg2+ and Na+, which appear to interact with distinct binding sites along the inner side of the pore.

- SO JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY, (1996 Sep 15) 495 (Pt 3) 701-16. Journal code: 0266262. ISSN: 0022-3751.
- L17 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MEDLINE
- TI Molecular dynamics simulations of **isolated** transmembrane helices of **potassium** channels.
- AB In the middle of the S6 helix in voltage-gated potassium channels there is a highly conserved Pro-Val-Pro motif, while the equivalent M2 helix of inward rectifier potassium channels contains a conserved glycine residue in a comparable position. The structural implications of these conserved motifs are of interest given the evidence that S6 and M2 are components of

the lining of their respective **pores**. Multiple sequence alignment and TM helix prediction methods were used to define consensus regions for S6 and M2. Ensembles of 50 structures for each helix were generated by simulated annealing and restrained molecular dynamics. Time-dependent fluctuations of S6 and M2 were investigated by long time scale molecular dynamics simulations on representative members of each ensemble carried out in vacuo in the presence and absence of a hydrophobic

potential that mimics a lipid bilayer. The results are discussed in terms of the structural basis of the kink in S6 and M2 and of a putative functional role for flexible helices as "molecular swivels."

SO BIOPOLYMERS, (1996 Oct) 39 (4) 503-15. Journal code: 0372525. ISSN: 0006-3525.

at

- L17 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
- TI A new family of outwardly rectifying potassium channel proteins with two pore domains in tandem
- AB **Potassium channels** catalyze the permeation of K+ ions across cellular membranes and are identified by a common structural motif,

a highly conserved signature sequence of 8 amino acids in the P domain of each channel's pore-forming .alpha.-subunit. A novel K+ channel (TOK1) was isolated from Saccharomyces cerevisiae that contains two P domains within one continuous polypeptide. Xenopus laevis oocytes expressing the channel exhibit a unique, outwardly rectifying, K+-selective current. The channel is permeable to outward flow of ions

membrane potentials above the K+ equil. potential; its conduction-voltage relationship is thus sensitive to extracellular K+ ion concn. In excised membrane patches, external divalent cations block the channel in a voltage-dependent manner, and their removal in this configuration allows inward channel current. These attributes are similar to those described for inwardly rectifying K+ channels, but in the

opposite direction, a previously unrecognized channel behavior. The results identify a new class of K+ channel which is distinctive in both its primary structure and functional properties. Structural homologs of the channel are present in the genome of Caenorhabditis elegans.

SO Nature (London) (1995), 376(6542), 690-5 CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE

TI Cloning a novel human brain inward rectifier potassium channel and its functional expression in Xenopus oocytes.

AB We have cloned a novel inward rectifier K+ channel (hIRK2) from a human frontal cortex cDNA library. The amino acid sequence of hIRK2 shares 60% and 40% identity with the mouse IRK1 and the rat ROMK1

channels, respectively. Xenopus oocytes injected with hIRK2 cRNA showed an

inwardly rectifying K+ current that had a prominent
'N-shape' I-V curve and was blocked by extracellular Ba2+. The hIRK2
channel has two unique features: (a) an 18 amino acid insertion between
the first transmembrane region and the pore, and (b) restricted
mRNA distribution found only in human brain and heart.

SO FEBS LETTERS, (1994 Jul 18) 348 (3) 239-43. Journal code: 0155157. ISSN: 0014-5793.

=> lesage?/au

L18 2097 LESAGE?/AU

=> florian?/au

L19 2011 FLORIAN?/AU

=> 118 and 119

L20 0 L18 AND L19

=> guillemare?/au

L21 70 GUILLEMARE?/AU

=> eric?/au

L22 25421 ERIC?/AU

=> 120 and 121

L23 . 0 L20 AND L21

=> fink?/au

L24 40590 FINK?/AU

=> michel?/au

L25 49136 MICHEL?/AU

=> 123 and 124

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=> lazdunski?/au
L27 2486 LAZDUNSKI?/AU
=> 125 and 127
    20 L25 AND L27
L28
=> 117 and 128
      0 L17 AND L28
L29
=> romey?/au
L30 680 ROMEY?/AU
=> georges?/au
L31 7034 GEORGES?/AU
=> 130 and 131
L32 0 L30 AND L31
=> barhanin?/au
L33 367 BARHANIN?/AU
=> jaques?/au
L34 1569 JAQUES?/AU
=> 133 and 134
L35 0 L33 AND L34
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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:55:51 ON 20 AUG 2002)
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L12
            3 L8 AND 1970-1996/PY
            1 DUP REM L12 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13
            3 L9 AND 1970-1996/PY
L14
L15
            1 DUP REM L14 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L16
           6 L11 OR L13 OR L15
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L26 0 L23 AND L24

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6 DUP REM L16 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L17
L18
          2097 LESAGE?/AU
L19
          2011 FLORIAN?/AU
L20
             0 L18 AND L19
L21
             70 GUILLEMARE?/AU
          25421 ERIC?/AU
L22
L23
              0 L20 AND L21
L24
          40590 FINK?/AU
L25
          49136 MICHEL?/AU
L26
             0 L23 AND L24
L27
           2486 LAZDUNSKI?/AU
L28
            20 L25 AND L27
L29
             0 L17 AND L28
L30
           680 ROMEY?/AU
L31
           7034 GEORGES?/AU
L32
            0 L30 AND L31
           367 BARHANIN?/AU
L33
L34
          1569 JAQUES?/AU
L35
             0 L33 AND L34
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